CONGRESS.

Progress of the Belknap Impeachment Proceedings.

REPLICATION OF THE HOUSE.

The High Court of Impeachment Adjourned Until the 27th.

BILL FOR COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

Reflections on the Fair Fame of Thomas Jefferson.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1876. The galleries of the Senate Chamber were again ensely crowded this morning, a large majority of the audience being composed of ladies. So great was the rush that it was found necessary to close some of the doors soon after the Senate was called to order. Upon the floor of the Senate Chamber tables for the use of the managers of the impeachment on the part of the House of Representatives and the accused and his counsel were arranged

President of the United States, returning without his 25,000 per annum, which was read by the Secretary, and on motion of Mr. Clayton, of Arkansas, it was or-Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment THE IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS.

ter Blair and Black entered the Senate Chamber at twenty-five minutes past twelve, and proceeded to the seats provided for them at the table in the space on the right of the presiding officer.

The hour of half-past twelve having arrived, the President pro tem. announced that, according to the previous order of the Senate, legislative business would the articles of impenchment exhibited by the House of Representatives against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War.

Representatives against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War.

The Sergeant-at-Arms then made proclamation in the usual manner, commanding all persons to keep silent, &c. The Chair then directed the Secretary to notify the House of Representatives that the Senate was in session as a court for the trial of the impeachment, and ready to receive the managers of that body. The names of those Senators not heretofore sworn—Messrs Alcorn, English, Johnston, Patterson and Walleigh-were called. Messrs, English and Patterson responded, and the oath was administered to them by Mr. Ferry, President protem. of the Senate.

Mr. Adams, Clerk of the House of Representatives, appeared at the bar of the Senate and announced that the House had adopted a replication to the plea of W. W. Belknap, and that the managers on the part of the House entered the Senate Unamber, and after being announced by the Sergeantst-Arms were escorted to seats at the table provided for them.

The Parsuners reso ten then laid belove the Senate

or them.

The Prissident pro tem, then laid before the Senate
as message from the House announcing that the repli-tion had been adopted, &c.

The proceedings of the session of the Senate as a
ourt of Impeachment on Monday last were read by
exercise. For home

peachment managers, said:—
In accordance with the order of the Fenste, fixing one belock to-day as the time to hear you in reply to the blea in the case of W. W. Belknap, filed on Monday, it will now Mr. Lord, on behalf of the Board of Managers, then sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the replication, as

of War of the United States, as in said articles averred, and, therefore, that by the constitution of the United States the Worston, Representatives had power to prefer the said articles of Representatives, and the Sonate bave full and the sole power inpeacement, and the Sonate bave full and the sole power inpeacement, and the Sonate bave full and the sole power in the said william W. Beckmap be not all the sole power in the said william W. Beckmap be required to answer the said articles of impaschment exhibited by them to the venate of the United States, prosecuting on behalf of themselves and the people of the United States, the said articles of impaschment exhibited by them to the venate of the United States against the said William W. Belkmap, say, the matters alleged in the said william W. Belkmap, say the matters alleged in the said plea are not sufficient to exempt the said William W. Belkmap, say the matters alleged in the said plea are not sufficient to exempt the said William W. Belkmap, say the matters alleged in the said articles of impeachment, because, they say, that at the time of the commission by said William W. Belkmap, was an officer of the Inited States, as alleged in the said articles of impeachment; and they say, further, that the said William W. Belkmap, after the commission of each one of the acts alleged in the said articles, was, and continued to be such officer, as alleged in said articles, until and including the 2d day of March, A. D. 1876, and until the House of Representatives, by its proper committee, had completed its investigation of his official conduct as such officer in regard to the matters and things set forth as official infection, and the House of Representatives, proper to such investigation and of the evidence taken and of such proposed report; and the House of Representatives proper its said drilless of impeachment of the said William W. Belkmap for the matters and things set forth in the said articles, on the said william W. Belkmap for the said william W. Belkmap fo

Perchaeon.

The Parshing Officer—If there he no objection, the replication will be placed on file. Have the managers anything further to offer?

Mr. Lond—I understand we have nothing further to do until we hear from the other side.

Mr. Carpenter—Mr. Beiknap, the respondent, wishes a copy of the replications which have been filed to his plea in abatement, and saks time to consider the same and frame pleadings in reply. I suggest Monday next as the day for further hearing, and submit the following written motion.

ng written motion.
The Clerk then read the following notice:-

In the Sevate on the United States:

The United States vs. William W. Beikmap, late Secretary
of War.—Upon articles of impeachment presented by the
Hours of Representatives against said William W. Beikmap,
the respondent asks for copies of the replication this day
fled by the managers, and asks for time until Monday next
to frame pleasings to meet the same.

WILLIAM W. BELKNAP.

Mr. Lond—We desire, of course, to offer all possible madalgence to the other side, and do not deem that the request for time until next Monday is in taself unreasonable, but there are reasons which need not now be stated for having this matter heatened as much as possible. The managers therefore instruct me that Friday be the

Mr. Komunds—I offer the following order on the subject:

Ordered, That the respondent file his rejoinder on or before the 24th inst., and that the House of Representatives file their surrejoinder, if any, an orbefore the novel hist., and that the House of Representatives file their surrejoinder, if any, an orbefore the novel hist., and that the trial proceed on the 27th inst. at hair-past twelve P. M.

Mr. CARRENTER—I desire to understand that order. The 24th is on Monday, on which day the Court will not be in session. We desire to deal with nothing less than the Court in our pleadings from beginning to end. We cannot, therefore, file our rejoinder on Monday.

Mr. EDEMINES—I will modify the resolution by adding "file and serve on the other parties copies," &c.

Mr. CARRENTER—We cannot serve any papers on the other side, for we have no standing in the House of Representatives. The courtesy extended to us by the House. We can serve no papers on the house. We cannot get in the House.

Mr. CORKING—I move to amend the order so as to provide that the papers referred to small be filed with the Secretary, and that he deliver copies to either side promptly on application.

Mr. Hoan (one of the managers)—In what position will the House be placed by that order so amended?

Mr. Long—I would suggest that the order read that

Mr. Hoar (one of the managers)—In what position Mr. Hoar (one of the managers)—In what position Ill the House be placed by that order so amended?

Mr. Lorn—I would suggest that the order read that he Secretary of the Senate be directed to serve a copy fithe rejoinder upon the Clerk of the House on the one de and on the commel for Mr. Belkuap on the other.

Mr. CARPENTER—We are taken by surprise by this order. We have always thought that no paper could be filed in a court of impeachment except by the pecial seave of the Court. Are we to come here on the other and file anything we please, whether it be orderly

or disorderly, and does that become the basis of the action of the House? I supposed that in this Court, as in the Supreme Court, no paper could be filled without an order of the Court and without the Court seeing what the paper is. It seems to me that if this order be passed we shall be likely to get into a jangle in regard to the filing of papers.

The resolution as amended was adopted, as follows:—

THE AMENDER RESOLUTION.

Ordered, that the respondent like his rejoinder on or before the 24th of April, and that the Secretary shall deliver a copy thereof to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and that the House of Representatives like their surrejoinder, it any, on or before the 2-th of April, a copy of which shall be served on the connsel for the respondent by the Secretary, and that the trial proceed on the 27th inst.

On motion of Mr. Edmunns, the Senate, as a Court of Impeachment, then, at quarter past one P. M., adjourned till the 27th inst, at half-past tweive P. M.

The managers on the part of the House of Representatives then withdrew, followed by the ex-Secretary and his counsel, and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business; the unfinished business being the House bill to protect withesses in certain cases.

Mr. Thurman said he wished to discuss it, but was

Mr. Thurstan said he wished to discuss it, but was anable to do so to-day on account of his health. He therefore asked that it be laid over until to-morrow. So priored.

therefore asked that it be laid over until to-morrow. So ordered.

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, called up the motion entered by him several weeks ago to reconsider the vote by which the bill in regard to counting the votes for President and Vice President was passed. He said he did not think the bill which passed the Senate could pass the flourse of Representatives, and the result would be that there would be no new law on the subject. He believed some law should be passed. He thought there were fatal omissions in the bill which had been passed. If the bill should be perfected it would, no doubt, receive the unanimous support of the Senate and be passed by the House of Representatives. Since the bill had passed the Senate there had been pointed out to him very interesting proceedings in Congress more than three-quarters of a century ago, and it the vote by which the bill was passed should be reconsidered he would feel it to be his duty to lay these proceedings before the Senate.

Mr. Morrow, of Indiana, said he did not think any good would be accomplished by the proj osed reconsideration. If the House did not hike the bill which passed the Senate it could amend it. The Senate could disagree to such smendments and the bill could go to a conference committee. He was surprised to see when the vote was taken on this bill that it was, comparatively speaking, a party ones. He had never regarded it as a party measure. He spoke at some length as to the necessity of having a new law on this subject, and said that since the bill had passed the Senate a circumstance had been discovered which would startle the country when made public.

Mr. Bayann inquired as to what was the nature of it. Mr. Morrow said he would not mention names, but it was a case where a Vice President was counting the vote for President, and being himself a candidate, counted a laise or void return in his own favor. The fact was in the possossion of one of the Senator of reconsiders when the vote and the necessity for a more perfect.

Mr BAYARD, of Delaware, spoke in favor of reconsidering the vote and the necessity for a more perfect law on the subject.

Mr. Thurman, referring to the statement of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) in regard to a Vice President counting a false vote, said that he had seen it stated in the newspapers that this Vice President, when his attention was caded to the fact that the return was false, directed the Clerk to count and then tere up the paper. That great man never did such a thing. It was no use to conceal the name of that man. It was no less than he whose hand wrote the Declaration of Independence—It was no less a man than Thomas Jefferson. It would not do now to make such a charge as that against him. He (Mr. Thurman) would wait for the production of the evidence, and he vintured to, say that when it was produced there would be nothing in it to impugn the integrity of Mr. Jefferson.

After further discussion by Messra, Burnside, Randolph, Maxey, Merrimon and others, the voice by which the bill was passed was reconsidered—yeas 31 to nays 22.

The bill was then placed on the calendar.

the disposal of any mineral lands, as now provided by law.

Mr. Holman, (dem.) of Ind., opposed the bill, as being in the interests of speculators.

Mr. Bridger, (dem.), of Teum., moved an amendment excepting the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas from the operation of the bill.

Mr. Sayler, (dem.) of Ohio, remarked that the amendment was entirely unnecessary, as that reservation was not excepted specially.

Mr. Brigger, of Tennessee, said he was aware of the fact, but he wanted to guard against any possible construction that might be made to take this reservation out of the control of the government. He understood that there was a difference of opinion in regard to the law on that subject, and also that there was something of a conspiracy for the purpose of getting possession of those lands.

No action was taken on the bill or amendments.

The Sprakar hid before the House various executive documents, including an immense mass of paper done

The Speaker laid before the House various executive documents, including an immense mass of paper done up in half a dozen huge packages containing the re-sponse to a call for information as to the shareholders

sponse to a call for information as to the shareholders in national banks.

The House then, at a quarter past five, took recess till half-past seven. The evening session is to be for general debate on the bill to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Depart-

ROSCOE CONKLING.

HIS HOME ENEMIES.

AVERY TALKS.

HE CONSIDERS HIMSELF A SCAPEGOAT FOR

[From the St. Louis Times, April 15.]
A Times reporter yesterday visited Colonel William O.
Avery in his cell, No. 55, in the County Jail, and con versed with bim in regard to his present unfortunate position. Colonel Avery was recining on his bed read-ing the Times, but laid down the paper and gave the re-

whelmed with misfortune from the very lirst, but it's house to cry over spil milk.

Reported—You confidently expected a new trial, didn't you?

Aveny—I felt sure of that, and I knew I would be acquitted on a second trial, for I have in my possession documents that would place my case in a very different light before the jury now. Besides, I don't believe Con. Megroe would dare to testify against me again. His was the only evidence that tended to connect me with the conspiracy, and since my trial he bragged that he put me in a bad hole and was even with me. In the face of evidence I have secured since my trial he would be very clear of swearing to what he did before. I know that Judge Treat was kindly disposed toward me and thought I was unjustly convicted. Within two months after my conviction be would have granted me a new trial, but he was induced to change toward me by the very basest treachery.

Reported—What do you attribute the change to?

Avent—You ought to know, and no doubt do; but very few people understand the cause. The fact is, I was sacrificed to save Babcock; I was made a scapegoat of for his sake. Babcock's attorneys brought me out here as a witness for him, and then old Porter turned round and slaughtered me in his speech.

Reported—Did Storrs and Babcock indorse that?

Avent—Well, the fact is it can't do me any good in my present condition. The harm was done, and all the regret they might feel could not repair it.

Reported—Do you think that Judge Dilion influenced Judge Treat, and I may say everybody. Why, didn't he during the Babcock against the judges and I have nothing to say about Judge Dilion at the judge and I have nothing to say anything against the judges and I have nothing to say anything against the judges and I have nothing to say anything against the judges and I have nothing to say anything against the judges and I have nothing to say anything against the judges and I have nothing to say anything against the judges and I have nothing to say anything against the judges and I have

and, therefore, he was not in the considered? It is accounted as the contract of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) in regard to a Vice President counting a labe voic, said that he had send to the state of the

hend any unpleasant physical result from his imprisonment.

As the reporter rose to leave Colonel Avery said, "I am glad to see the Times showing up that man Bristow. He is one of the most unscrupulous rascals and biggest liars that ever lived. And he is fool enough to believe he will be nominated for the President, and what would he have been if the President had not taken him up? He was nothing but a third rate Kentucky lawyer, and now turns out to be a fourth rate Kentucky mule thie?"

Referring to Con. Maguire, Colonel Avery said he thought the Court and the prosecution had discriminated in his favor. In regard to his application for pardon, he is condiont the President will not grant it. He said that he had the very best means of Knowing the President's mind in these matters through Babcock and others, and all applications for pardon would be futile. He would not interiere. Said Avery:—"I know that the President has several times expressed his belief in my entire mocence; but I do not intend to ask for a pardon or permit anybody to do so for me. I have made up my mind to cadure it through, and the only wish I have is to see my wife and child before I am shaven and disfigured for the Penitentuary."

Tieneral McDonald was quite ill yesterday, too much so to receive visitors. He ad not sleep any the night beforp and seems to be failling very rapidly. His sister spent almost the entire day with him, and his friends feel very anxious about his condition. Unless a marked imprevement takes place soon there is but little probability of his ever enjoying the privileges of a iree man again.

The following is the score of the tournament now in progress at the Café International;-



NEW ORLEANS BACES.

THIRD DAY OF THE SPRING MEETING-HARRY HILL, SAM HABPER AND CAPTAIN HUTCHIN-SON THE WINNERS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 18, 1876. * The third day of the Louisiana Jockey Club races attracted a good attendance. The weather was clear and pleasant and the track in excellent condition.

ONE MILE AND AN EIGHTS.

The first race, one mile and on eighth, for all ages, The first race, one mile and an eighth, for all ages, was won by Harry Hill, Enlister second, Verdigris third, beating Osseo, Newbern and Tom O'Neil in the same order. Time, 1:50. Harry Hill won by a half head, Enlister second, half a neck in front of Verdigris. It was a close and exciting struggle. In the pools on the track Newbern sold for \$65. Osseo \$50, Enlister \$45, Verdigris \$40, Harry Hill \$30 and Tom O'Neil's

easily by Sam Harper, beating Busy Bee and Falmouth in the same order. Time, 5:43 ½. In the pools on the track Sam Harper brought \$140, field (Busy Bee and Falmouth), \$30. The second race, three miles, for all ages, was won

Falmouth), \$30.

MILE HEATS.

In the third race, mile heats, for all ages, Captain Hutchinson was an easy winner. In the pools on the track Captain Hutchinson commanded \$100, Puss Brodnax \$100, and Mollie B. \$11.

track Captain Hutchinson commanded \$100, Puss Brodnax \$100, and Molile B. \$11.

SUMMARY.

New Orleans, La., April 19, 1876.—Third Day of the Spring Meeting of the Louisiana Jocker Clum—First Race.—Purse \$350, for all ages; \$250 to the first, \$75 to the second and \$25 to the third horse. One mile and an eighth:—

J. Funk's br. c. Harry Hill, 3 years, by Virgil, dam Lark, 90 lbs.

Green Morris' gr. c. Enister, 4 years, by Engineer, dam Crowniet, 104 lbs.

William Jounings' ch. c. Verdigris, 4 years, by Versailles, dam Helle Brandoa, 104 lbs.

William Cottrill's ch. c. Osseo, 3 years, by Eclipse, dam Oliata, 90 lbs.

N. C. Cheatham's br. c. Nowbern, 4 years, by Vandal, dam Lena Harding, 104 lsb.

O. F. Wilson's b. g. Tom O'Niel, 5 years, by Lightning, dam Zingara; 112 lbs.

O Time, 1:50.

Same Day—Second Race.—Purse \$600, for all ages; first horse \$500, second horse \$60 and third horse \$40. Three miles.

T. G. Grav's Sam Harper, 5 years old, by Rebel, dam Mary Kimbrow, 114 lbs.

L. H. Hitchcock's Busy Bee, 5 years old, by War Dane, dam Laura Spillman, 111 lbs.

L. Harrison's Falmouth, aged, by Planet, dam Red Rose, 114 lbs.

Time, 5:43½.

Same Day—Third Race.—Club purse, \$400; first horse \$300 and second horse \$100. Mile heats.

Mike Welsb's Captain Hutchinson, aged, by Voncher.

1 William Brady's Molile B., 4 years old, by Judge Daniel Boone.
Illiam Brady's Mollie B., 4 years old, by Judge
Leonard.
Time, 1:48½—1:49½.

TO-DAY'S BACING.

The esents to be decided to-day at New Orleans caused considerable speculation at the pool marts in this city last evening. The following gives an average:—

one Milk and a Quarter.

Johnson's. Thomas'.
35

PIGEON SHOOTING.

CAPTAIN BOGARDUS' CHALLENGE TO SHOOT FOR THE GOLD BADGE AND CHAMPIONSHIP

challenge put forth by Captain Bogardus to shoot any Englishman in this country for the gold badge and the mpionship of the world. Dr. Talbot stipulates that the match shall be shot on either the first or second New York. These stipulations, it is understood, will

be accepted by Hogardus.

The conditions of the match are each to shoot at 100 birds, as follows:—First, 20 birds, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, 114 oz shot, from one ground trap,

In November, same year, he shot again against Bar-rett at 50 birds, for \$509, 30 yards rise, H and T traps, find trap and handle for each other, when he won again by two birds. He also son the Long Island Club Cup*in January of the present war.

He also son the Long seems the present year.

In March, 1876, he also beat Mr. Outwater, of the Long Island Club, in a match at 25 birds, 25 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, winning the match by one bird. Previous to the above-mentioned events he shot two matches against Ira A. Paine, the lirst of which he lost, and won the second by killing 27 out of 30 double rises to Paine's 20 cut of 30.

WRESTLING AND BOXING.

This afternoon Albert Ellis, the champion of London, England, and Harry Howard, of New York, will wres-tie, Devonshire style, at Hill's Theatre, for the cham-

James Kelly is to be tendered a complimentary benefit this evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms. A

efit this evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms. A number of the prominent professors of the art of self-defence will be present and participate in the exercises. There will also be a wrestling match, collar and elbow, between Matt Grace and James Oakley. The wind-up will be between Keily and Patsy Hogan.

The Grace-Roman wreathing match between W. J. Austin and Harry Howard for the light weight championship of America and \$250 a side, best three in live initially will take place on Saturday evening next at Contrar Park Gartien. During the rests Professor Miller, George Rooke, Professor O'Neil, J. M. Laffin and Johnny Dweer will be matched with the gloves.

A new candidate for athletic fame has come among us in the person of M. Louis Carteron, champion of Lyons, France, who challenges Mr. Miler or any wrestling man in the United States for \$250 to try conclusions with him.

A.T.STEWART & CO.

Their Mill Property-Its Value and Products.

AMERICAN SILKS AND CARPETS.

Future Operations at Saratoga and Garden City.

Since the death of Mr. Alexander T. Stewart and the

reation of the new firm of Mesers. A. T. Stewart & and, perhaps, throughout the world, has been "the probable future policy of the firm." The promptness of the formation of the new firm was a complete sur-prise to the mercantile community, and the announced "consideration" for which ex Judge Hilton became the "consideration" for which ex Judge Hilton became the representative of the millionnaire merchant became a matter of wonder. Gradually the problems are being solved. Mr. William Libbey, of the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co., explained to a Herald reporter yesterday that he declined to give any further information relative to the formation of the new firm, except that it was made in compliance with discussed and settled years ago. Mr. Stewart named the amount to be paid, and provided for it. Every wish expressed by the deceased merchant will be strictly com-plied with. In general conversation among the mem-bers of the trade, and from other sources believed to be authentic, the following items of interest have been gathered:—The will of Mr. Stewart left certain legacies to certain friends and employés. These legacies are to be paid to the persons designated within a few days. Of the large number of employés who have faithfully served Mr. Stewart during the terms specified in his will, and of whom he says "to each of those who have been in my employment for the period of twenty years shall be paid \$1,000, while to ach of those who have been with me for ten years hall be paid \$500," it has been ascertained that the proper persons are now going over the books of the late firm to ascertain their names and length of service, and the bequests will be paid by the new firm as soon as the schedule is completed and approved.

THE MILL PROPERTY.

Beyond the real estate in New York, amounting to

something over \$10,000,000, an interesting feature of the business of the old firm, and now under the management of the successors, is the mill property. The most important is that known as the Glenham Mills, at Fishkill, N. Y. These were formerly the property of the Glenham Manulacturing Company, organized in 1828 by John Jacob Astor, Peter Schenck and two others. The original capital was \$140,000, and the business was the manufacture of woollens for men's use.

others. The original capital was \$140,000, and the business was the manufacture of woollens for men's use.

About 300 acres of land were owned by the company. The mills were built of stone and brick, the machinery was new and in fine order. About 600 operatives were employed, and the company owned dwellings sufficient to accommodate all of the families working for them. Between the years 1860 and 1873 over \$450,000 were expended for new buildings and the best British machinery, all of which, it is claimed, was made from the profits of the business. In September, 1873, the company falled for about \$1,200,000. It was supposed at that time that the property would sell for about \$600,000. The paper was held largely by the banks in New York. A despatch from Philadelphia, in September, 1873, announced the suspension of Benjamin Bullock's sons in consequence of the failure of the Glenham Company, which owed them about \$600,000. In 1875 the mills and grounds were sold to Mr. Alexander T. Stewart for \$195,000 cash. Since that time extensive improvements have been made there. Last March a New York building firm contracted to build a new spinning mill is to be 300x50 feet, three stories high; the weaving house, 240x102, with tower; scouring building, of one story, with skylights, 340x58; magazine or freproof storehouse, 135x75, four stories, which will require about 3,000,000 brick; the power building, 117x100, one story and basement, is to contain a steam engine of 700 horse power, with seven boilers attached, each of 100 horse power, with seven boilers attached, each of 100 horse power, with seven boilers attached, each of 100 horse power, with seven boilers attached, each of 100 horse power, with seven boilers attached, each of 100 horse power, with seven boilers attached, each of 100 horse power, with seven boilers attached, each of 100 horse power, with seven boilers attached, each of 100 horse power, with seven boilers attached, each of 100 horse power, or here will be accommendation for \$0.000 tons of coal. All the

completed by November I, 1876. Gas works are to be erected to illuminate both the upper and the lower mill.

Five years ago this property was valued at \$3,000,000, and \$2,000,0.0 was offered for it and refused. At the time of its sale to Mr. Stewart it was said to be subject to undisputed mortgages to the amount of \$740,000, which were assumed by the purchaser.

It was the intention of Mr. Stewart to establish at these mills the manufacture of Axminsters, body Brussels and tapestry carpets. He expected to put in a hundred ioons, but winter set in and that project was abandoned for the time. Twenty looms were ordered for tapestries, with four pairs of printing drums and the required combing and spinning machinery. Two looms for body Brussels were purchased and that machinery piaced in position last December. It is reported that Mr. Joseph Shuttleworth, formerly of Sheard, Shuttleworth & Co., of Halitax, and later of Firth, Willans & Co., Mills Bridge, Brighaus, England, is the superintendent.

Two pieces of tapestry from the new mill were received by Stewart & Co. a few days since.

A mill for the manufacture of silk piece goods has been in operation for some time on Duane street, and the firm will, probably, continue that branch of the business at the tilenham mills.

The productive power of woollens at the mills consists of thirty-live cards, including the great English card (counted as three), and capable of turning out, total, about \$1,050,000 worth of goods per annum. The next in importance are the Utica steam woollen mills, for the manufacture of repellants, ladies' satina and cashmeres. They run sixteen sets of cards, producing about \$40,000 per annum for each set, making a total of \$60,000.

The Catskill Woollen Company, making funcy cassimeres, located at Leeds, near Catskill, runs six sets of cards, capable of producing about \$150,000 worth of goods per annum. The mill property is estimated at \$60,000.

The Waterville Manufacturing Company, also located at Leeds, near Catskill, and making fancy ransime

ROSCOE CONKLING.

ITS INDER EXCHING.

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The Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga will be opened the 15th of June next, under the management of H. Clare, formerly a partner of Mr. J. H. Breslin, shovarably known to the travelling public. He was that year and it was the best season the house ever h Eagene Blackford, of Fulton market, is to furnish precatorial delicacies during the season. Last sea the bills for ish, lobsters and green turtle at that he

MOODY AND SANKEY.

LAST DAY OF THE REVIVAL AT THE HIPPO-

Yesterday was the last day of the Hippodrome meet restoracy was the last day of the hypothem headings, and the crowds that congregated around the building could only be counted by tens of thousands. At the noonday meeting, which was opened by the singing of the hymn, "Sweet Hour of Prayer," a number of requests for prayer were read by Rev. Dr. Hepwort among them one from a lonely sister far away in Euro and far away from Christ. An almost countless numb

to bless the people who had attended these meetings during the past ten weeks, and also to bless those who raised and he expected to raise it that day. He thought there would be no difficulty when the Christian people of New York would become aware of the necessity of keeping up the work that had already been in-

9,000 people were present, was on "Christian Work."
He said there was no use of imagining that the work
had stopped now. This was only the beginning of it. All the ton weeks had been occupied in preaching and praying and bringing souis to Christ, but now commenced the work of those who were converted by the preaching and the singing and the praying They were to go out among all men and proclaim the Gospel of Jesus Christ and Him cracified, and, though they might be scoffed at, looked down upon, sneered at or laughed at, still remain disciples of the Lord Jesus, who saved them. This was their mission and their life. In Titus lit, 8, we find—"This is a faithful saying, and these things I will that thou affirm constantly that they which have believed in God might be careful to maintain good works. These things are good and profitable unto men."

unto men."

This is what we want; men who are capable to maintain good works. Let them come and do good to them who are poorer than they. If these men who are overloaded with riches would just sit in their offices and send their clerks to those who are doing God's work it would be no more than what is right. Why should the servants of the Lord be running after the sons of Mammon? These men should be running after the men who do the work of the Lord, that they may have place in the kingdom to come.

the blessing of God on the reporters, without whose kind co-operation this work would never have obtained its magnitude in New York, on the policemen who guarded the portais and the firemen who exerted all their powers to prevent accident. And now, after ten weeks, let us all pray lor the reporters, the policemen and the firemen, for all have done their duty. Let us bow our heads in silent hrayer."

for all have done their duty. Let us bow our heads in allent prayer."

The whole amount subscribed and collected up to ten o'clock last night for the purposes proviously mentioned by Mr. Moody was \$143.000. The larger part of this amount is a conditional subscription, or the possibility of raising the amount required, \$200.000, by the Young Men's Christian Association. The actual money collected on Tucaday, and yesterday would hardly reach \$10,000. There was a very large and efficient choir last night, and Mr. Sankey, before leaving, expressed his thanks to all the singers, and said if he should never see them in this world again he hoped to see them on the morning of the resurrection. In conclusion, he sung a hymn commencing,

Farewell, faithful friends, We must now hid adleu, to the air of "Home, Sweet Home."

MRS. VAN COTT. REVIVALIST.

Mrs. Van Cott, the revivalist, who has been holding forth before moderately large audiences at the Warren street Methodist church, Brooklyn, since last week, an-nounces her intention of taking her departure from that city on Monday next. Her engagements extend over two years. Mrs. Van Cott complains that as a general rule the ministers do not support her work. "They all seem," she says, "to have an antipathy to a woman engaging in the work of saving souls, and, I am sorry to say, too many of them make my efforts the subject of mockery and sucers." She desires to be distinctly understood as not doing this work for money. Three meetings are held daily by Mrs. Van Cott at the Warren street Methodist church.

BENEVOLENT YOUNG WOMEN.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Young Women's Christian Association at its last meeting:

Whereas the regulations of many business homes which employ women as cierks in this city require them to stand continuously for many hours, and such standing is not only latituding, but is seriously detrimental to their health; therefore, That this association do hereby respectfully call the attention of the proprietors of business houses to this matter, and ask that such regulations be made, not inconsistent with the proper conduct of their business, as will conduce to the comfert and welfare of their women employes.

preference to those houses who thus care for the welfare of their employes.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions he sent to the principal employers of female labor in this city, and that they also be turnished to the press for publication. TWELFTH REGIMENT DRILL

A promenade concert, reception and exhibition will be given, under the auspices of the Twelfth infantry, N.G.S.N.Y., at the Hippodrome to-night, in aid of the Centennial Encampment Fund. The entertainment promises to be very interesting. The regiment is one of the very oldest of the National Guard, and has always maintained a first class reputation for its drill and discipline. The final preparatory drill, held at the State Arsenal on Friday last, gave evidence that the exhibition this evening will be one of the best battailou drills ever given in this city, and reminded the vects" of the drills at Camp Anderson in 1861. It is expected that the Secretaries of State, War and Navy, with Major General Hancock, United States Army, the commandant of this department, and the Adjutant General of the State of New York will be present.

NEW YORK LYING-IN ASYLUM.

The annual meeting of the New York Asylum for Lying in Women was held yesterday at No. 85 Marios street. Mr. Thomas B. Stirling, M. D., the readens physician, read his report. The number received at the asylum was 113, and 1.3 were treated at their readeness. The receipts for the past year were from Mr. William B. Astor, by his will, \$5,000; from Mrs. Cathren Lowery, \$965, and from the city only \$1,225. The expenses were \$10,135 \$2 for repurs and investments.